





## STOCKHOLM APPEAL IS 35

Stockholm. The Stockholm Appeal, adopted 35 years ago in the Swedish capital at a session of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Council, has not lost its significance by today, stated in a TASS interview the participant to the session, prominent public and political figure of Sweden John Tarkman.

The session was held only several years after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The demand expressed in the Appeal that the atomic weapons should be based unconditionally was met with hearty and overwhelming support in all the continents. In a short period of time the Stockholm Appeal was signed by 500 million residents of various countries.

As a result of the arms race unleashed by the USA and NATO new types of nuclear weapons have been created in the world, J. Tarkman said further. The plans of the American administration on the preparation of "star wars" are evidence of the aggravation of the nuclear threat hanging over the world.

Marking the anniversary of the Stockholm Appeal, the peace forces should intensify the efforts in defence of peace, J. Tarkman stressed in conclusion.



Allotment for the Pentagon.

Drawing by Sergei Alimuridinov

## Reagan-Mubarak talks yield little

Cairo. The Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak recently visited the United States as part of his tour of a number of Western countries. Press reports have it that his talks in the United States hinged on two main things: Cairo's "ideas" on drawing the Americans into the implementation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed in Amman and Egypt's request for considerable increase in US military and economic aid.

Both the Amman agreement and the subsequent Egyptian proposal of a "dialogue" between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation have been sharply criticized by many Arab countries and Palestinian organizations. Nevertheless it is still maintained in Cairo that the "dialogue" is essential because the United States might exert pressure on Israel in the future.

Mr Mubarak's talks with Reagan have revealed that Egypt's expectations are groundless. President Reagan declared that the Arabs must, first of all, show readiness for direct negotiations with Israel. At the same time he reiterated the American policy of denying the PLO the right to participate in any Middle East settlement. The United States has showed a disheartening attitude towards Egypt's request to have the American military and economic "assistance" increased. Reports from Washington say that the Egyptian President had wanted this aid to be increased by 1.9 thousand million dollars in the current and next financial years. However, after President Mubarak's visit to Washington, it was announced that the increase this year will be only three hundred million dollars, while additional aid in the future was not mentioned at all.

## Japan joins in campaign against UNESCO

Tokyo. The Japanese Government has directed all its diplomatic missions in Asia, Africa and Latin American countries to draw developing nations into the manoeuvres by the USA and its allies aimed against UNESCO, the "Asahi" newspaper reports.

This decision, passed on orders from Washington, is openly directed to split the united front of the leading nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which unanimously approve the present line of this authoritative international organization, which supports disarmament and national liberation movements and opposes racism and the domination of Western news monopolies.

According to the Japanese press, UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow recently sent a message to major Western nations dismissing their

illegal demands for a total reform of UNESCO. Yet in reply the Government of Japan decided to still further toughen the blackmail of this UN specialized agency, taking every measure of financial pressure. Simultaneously Tokyo recently again threatened to withdraw from UNESCO like the USA did earlier.

## Jamaica youth conference—a farce

Warsaw. Washington's decision to hold an international youth conference of countries of the so-called "free world" in Jamaica is an attempt to split the unity of action in the world youth movement. This is con-

## VIETNAM AND INDONESIA TO ADVANCE COOPERATION

Hanoi. Vietnam and Indonesia have expressed interest in the successful development of their relations and efforts to further economic, commercial and cultural cooperation. This is seen in a communiqué signed at the end of an official visit by Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumadewi to Hanoi.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister was received by the Vice Premier of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, Pham Van Duing. During talks, the Vietnamese leader welcomed Indonesian efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problem of the region and those working for South-East Asian peace, stability and neighbourliness.

The Vietnamese deputy Prime Minister stressed the importance of strengthening Vietnamese-Indonesian relations and expressed the desire to further advance cooperation between the two countries.

## PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS

New York. In defiance of the protests from the American and international public, the Pentagon is accelerating its preparations for chemical warfare by building up its arsenal of these weapons at mass destruction. The United States Defense Department has taken a decision to build a new military research complex in the area of a military testing range near the town of Aberdeen in the State of Maryland. The complex will be used for work on new chemical weapons. The cost of the construction work and maintenance of the new complex, according to preliminary estimates, will run into nearly eighty million dollars over the first five years.

It is remarkable that a few days ago, the "Military Review", an official publication of the United States Army, printed an article in which it attempts to substantiate the need for the United States to have chemical weapons in its arsenal. Its author cynically claims that history has proved that toxic agents play an important role on the battlefield, particularly in offensive operations.

## NAMES OF COLONIALISTS DISAPPEAR

Harare. By decision of the Government of Zimbabwe formerly known as Rhodesia, all major buildings in the capital of the republic occupied by white colonialists are to be renamed. The new names perpetuate the significant roles in the life of the Zimbabwean people, the names of the heroes of the struggle for national liberation.

"Mungwampwa" is the present name of the building which is the residence of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Ministry of Zimbabwe, which earlier bore the name of the first colonial administrator of Rhodesia, Milton Mungwampwa. Another administrative building in the capital was named after the legendary warrior Mungwampwa, who staged a heroic resistance to the heavily armed colonialists.

Name changes also affected the towns of Mutema, Kadoma, Rusape and other populated areas.

## WHY IS AFRICA IN DEBT

The Hague. The Chairman of OAU, President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, has demanded that urgent measures be taken to change the unfair economic order in the world and transform international financial institutions in the interests of developing nations.

Speaking in the Institute of Social Sciences, he said that in numerous present unequal economic relations the wealth of the developing countries regularly flows to the West to service exorbitant interest on debts and unrepayable loans. We understand our products while paying debt for goods manufactured by industrially developed Western partners.

This year, Julius Nyerere said, the continent's debt has reached 120 billion dollars, on which African countries have to pay an average 10.1 per cent yearly interest. Between 1985 and 1987 Africa will have to pay the West 115 billion dollars annually. He urged developing nations to unite against the demands of Western creditors and resolutely work for the establishment of a new and fair international economic order.



Israeli military continues their brutal harassment of the people in the occupied areas of South Lebanon. Populated areas come under gun fire, people are subjected to mass searches, and arrests.

● Israeli checkpoint outside Tyre.

Photo Reuters-TASS

## Arbitrariness of Zionist expansionists

Damascus. The threat to remain homeless is hanging over thousands of Palestinian refugees from the camp of Ad-Duhaila on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

For already half a year, a curfew is operating in Ad-Duhaila, and the camp itself is surrounded with barbed wire and is actually cut off from the outside world. The invaders have turned off the supplies of water and electricity. During the day and at night, cruel round-ups are staged, and tens of people have been subjected to beatings and detentions.

Repeatedly, clashes have flared up in the streets of Ad-Duhaila between Palestinians and Israeli invaders. The military

authorities now and again send to the camp army units which with the help of weapons and tear gas are trying to "pacify" the Arabs.

The Israeli Government, fearing that the protests of the Palestinians in Ad-Duhaila may spill into the rest of the occupied regions, has taken a decision to knock down this and several other camps. The Palestinian resistance will be eliminated, and their inhabitants expelled from the occupied territories or sent into special reservations outside which they will be forbidden to live. In place of Ad-Duhaila it is planned to erect another militarized outpost, settled by Israeli colonialists.

## Science and technology

## GROWING MAIZE UNDER FILM

Wide-scale production tests in France and other European countries have shown the great advantages of cultivating maize under a light-reflective film in conditions unfavourable for its growth as, for example, under low temperatures in spring after sowing on poorly heated soils.

At three years of tests in the FRG the average yield of maize grown under film amounted to about 8,600 kg per hectare, or 175 kg more than when it was cultivated without cover. This increase compensated all expenses on covering maize plantations.

From such areas maize is harvested almost two weeks earlier than the usual time.

## TO CONTROL LOCUST

To protect the harvest from insects experts have suggested and are testing a new method to control locust, which is still frequently laying waste to fields in many African and Asian countries.

At present locusts easily detect high accumulations of flying locusts and determine the direction of its flight. Possessing this information, pilots of agricultural aviation can spray flying locusts with odour lures for them to land. Less toxic chemicals are needed for spraying from the air than for destroying pests on the ground. Experts believe that the new method to control locusts is less dangerous for the environment and makes it possible to keep better the harvest.

## OF INTEREST

## Bamboo musical instrument

The tenth International Festival of Music and Dance, which was held recently in the town of La Paz, now a suburb of the Philippine capital, this unique instrument designed in 1822 has made up of more than 800 bamboo pipes.

These pipes were held for several years in hot and so as to get rid of destructive insects. At the end of the 19th century earthquakes and typhoons mercilessly battered the organ and Filipino master Marcelino Jacala put in considerable effort to bring it

back to life. The instrument again started working with power and charm in 1975.

## For the first time in the world

A unique procedure has been carried out in Hanover, West Germany. To save from certain death a 24-year-old she-elephant named Jenny, veterinary surgeons decided to resort to make blood transfusion, which is occurring to the DPA news agency, the first such operation in the world. Both animals, Jenny and 18-year-old Lona, which donated 0.5 litres of blood to the gravely ill patient, came well through the operation.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## DANGEROUS OUTBREAK

Commenting on the aggravation in the Iran-Iraq war PRAVDA writes that this new outbreak of hostilities testifies of the violation by the two sides of an agreement concluded in June last year which banned undertaking military operations against civilian targets. It also serves as another reminder about the urgent need to search for ways for an early cessation of the Iran-Iraq war, which has been continuing for more than four and a half years and inflicting tremendous damage and suffering on the people in both countries.

While the two neighbouring Muslim states are exhausting each other in this bloody war, others are warming up their hands on it. The Pentagon, justifying itself by the continuing conflict and the allegedly arisen threat to the shipping along the Straits of Hormuz, is keeping near the Persian Gulf a large fleet of its warships.

The UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar has appealed to the leader of Iran and Iraq to discontinue the bombardment of the civilian targets and to stop the battles. The sooner the two countries follow this call and either peace appears and an end to the hostilities, the better. This will be to the advantage of the Iranian and the Iraqi people, and it will put out the fire of one of the most serious military hotbeds on Earth.

## 'IRON FIST' OVER LEBANON

The situation in Lebanon remains complex and explosive. While cynically inflicting all their peaceful intentions, the Zionists continue their tormented tactics of scorched land, increasing the woes and suffering of the Lebanese people, writes the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. The Israeli military imposed on the entire occupied territory a state of emergency, and curfew is in many populated areas. The occupiers destroy schools, hospitals, shell heavily populated quarters, and put away entire villages. Blacking Arab villages and settlements, the Israeli military are making wholesale searches and arrests, making short shift of peaceful residents and impudently doing away with the principles of the 1949 Geneva Convention.

Tel Aviv is using its agents for organizing brawls and terrorist acts whose aim is to provoke new armed clashes, set Arabs against Palestinians and prevent the normalization of the situation in the country.

## PENTAGON LOOKING FOR 'KEYS' TO AFRICA

One Pentagon directive says that military aid is the key to carrying out the US Defense Department's regional strategy, enables it to erode and have advanced military positions. Africa is no exception to this militaristic rule, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. Suffice it to say that in the current fiscal year nearly 300 million dollars were allocated to this end in the US budget, 50 million more than last year. Among the recipients of the aid are Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, Zaire, and Morocco, from whom Washington is seeking some military advantages. The African nations who agreed in this aid were not only drawn into the sphere of the aggressive policy of the Washington administration but have substantially undermined their economic conditions. The Washington-related purchases of large batches of arms considerably exhaust their already limited currency reserves and deepen economic difficulties, the newspaper points out.

## STICK WITH TWO ENDS

The inflated exchange rates of the dollar are also creating problems for the United States in foreign trade, writes ZVEZDA. The American goods which go for exports are becoming less competitive, and the products imported to the United States, becoming cheaper because of the currency exchange, receive advantages in the domestic market. In the period between 1981 and 1984 the exports of the United States fell by seven per cent, and the imports have increased by twenty-five per cent. As a result, the US deficit in the trade balance jumped last year to the sum unprecedented in the country's history—123 thousand million dollars. By the estimates of specialists, only this year three million working places will be lost in the branches of the US industries working for exports or competing in the internal market with foreign companies.

Thus certain groupings of monopoly capital in the USA, linked mainly with the bankers, have warmed up their hands on currency speculations associated with the inflated exchange rates of the dollar. However, on the whole the new wave of the financial frenzy in the West has tightened the knots of the economic and financial contradictions still tighter in the capitalist world.

## Who avenges whom?

When a court in Stamford, USA, heard a divorce case and asked Frank Colandro to pay 1,500 dollars to his former wife, the divorced husband was full of indignation. But nothing could be done and he had to accept the verdict. But Frank found a way of expressing his displeasure: he sent the whole and in one-cent coins stuffed in two big bags. His former wife, naturally, refused to accept the money and again brought an action against him. As a result, the unlucky avenger had to change the coins to loose change. He thought it too expensive a "pleasure" to bring this question to court once again.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

## EXPLOITING ANOTHER'S MISFORTUNE

The world responded to the plight of the people hit by the lengthy drought in Africa with compassion. Many governments, organizations and individuals expressed their readiness to offer practical aid. What is happening in this respect, say, in Ethiopia, is infamous to a broad and really internationalist campaign to save hundreds of thousands of people from starving to death.

But against this favourable background an attempt to use the tragic situation for far-reaching non-philanthropic goals—from the pitifully cheating by dishonest charity-givers, like certain "socialists" in the USA, to open and crude interference in the internal affairs of the countries receiving this aid.

Many are hurrying to "warm up their hands" on the misfortunes of starving Africans. According to the general secretary of the Finnish Society for Friendship with African nations, B. Mattson, some Western nations are using the drought situation in Ethiopia for speculative political purposes—

and, indeed, they do not even try to conceal this.

For instance, hardly had Washington announced its programme of food aid to Africa that Americans started talking of the secret designs connected with it. Within one week "The Washington Post" article touched on the subject in this connection. The Peace Corps, as one of its directors told the newspaper, is urgently increasing its contingent in Africa by 600 members with the aim of undermining the foundations of the state-run sectors of the economies of African countries and facilitating access of Western monopolies to their natural resources.

Further, the Reagan administration considers its helped for the Marxist government in Ethiopia more important than the human tragedy caused by the drought. And finally, the emergency American food aid is becoming an object of political manipulation.

Officials make no secret of these aims either. Thus the chairman of the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee Richard Lugar considers it necessary for the administration to use levers of pressure to achieve changes in the policy of the Government of Ethiopia.

What interest the answer is simple. These are — in violation of the country's sovereignty deliveries in the guise of food items and various material means and equipment to anti-government separatists. There are also attempts to make the Ethiopian authorities abandon the programme of resettling drought victims on fertile lands, not forgetting the unceasing interference in the plans and efforts of the government to distribute the aid within the country.

The above-mentioned B. Mattson also said that by the end of the last year the West had delivered to Ethiopia only about three per cent of the grain it promised—less than 6,000 tonnes. At the same time the separatists operating in the north received via secret channels over 60,000 tonnes of equipment, according to the US Newhouse Information

service. This would have increased had the government not taken measures to defend carefully these illegal deliveries. A case in point was the freight of the Australian "Golden Venture" ship.

Tel Aviv also wants to profit from the hunger in Ethiopia. Lacking manpower to colonize the occupied Arab lands, it has decided to make up the shortage at the expense of Ethiopian Jews by organizing their illegal ferrying to Israel via neighbouring countries. In this connection a different illegal activity is resorted to by several Western companies. Under the guise of aid to hunger victims, they are trying to dump their goods into African countries hit by drought right in contravention of local laws.

All this can not but darken the generally favourable picture of humanitarianism and real concern shown by the world community for the people in trouble, and can not but add a bitter taste to the gilled bread.

But one can do things differently. For instance, the socialist countries have already sent to Ethiopia dozens of thousands of tonnes of food, hundreds of vehicles and scores of planes and helicopters. And they do not tell the Ethiopians how to dispose of all this, but are doing what they are asked to do. As a result millions of people have received not mere promises but real food, fresh water and medical assistance. A quarter of a million people have already settled in new places and will soon be able to grow their own crops.

## INDIA: ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THE YEAR

New Delhi. India's 35-year development plan (1953) ended with an achievement in the socio-economic development. An official economic survey presented to the parliament records a four per cent growth in the gross product in the year 1984-85 over the year ending in March 1984.

Yearly growth rate of 3.5 per cent, which was the target, was exceeded by 0.5 per cent. The total output will grow by 150 million tonnes. India's industry, which is a significant success story, will grow by 10 per cent, as compared with 9 per cent last year. The output of oil extraction will reach 10 million tonnes, exceeding the target of 9 million tonnes. Production of four types of steel will be 1.5 million tonnes, while the target was 1.4 million tonnes.

Handwritten text in the right margin: "The 10th International Festival of Music and Dance, which was held recently in the town of La Paz, now a suburb of the Philippine capital, this unique instrument designed in 1822 has made up of more than 800 bamboo pipes."



# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

CONSTRUCTION HAS STARTED OF A NEW OIL PIPELINE IN THE NORTH OF TYUMEN (WESTERN SIBERIA). The 100-kilometre long line will connect the Tarasovskaya oil field to the Muravankovskaya deposit having an outlet to other lines.

TOGETHER WITH MOSCOW TEXTILE SPECIALISTS SCIENTISTS IN KHAZOV (THE UKRAINE) HAVE FED THE SKILLS OF AN EXPERIENCED TAILOR INTO A COMPUTER. It quickly and precisely computes patterns for clothes of any fashion and sizes. On the scale of the industry, the quantity of materials thus saved will amount to many millions of metres. Specialists believe that the use of computers in the patterning of materials like moles, artificial leather, paper and plastic is promising.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION KILOWATTS OF ELECTRICITY HAVE BEEN GENERATED BY THE KURSK NUCLEAR PROJECT SINCE ITS COMMISSIONING. Energy from the station will be relied on to develop production forces in the area of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and further electrification of agriculture in the central part of this country. Though the nuclear power station is still under construction, it is operating at the same time. After the commissioning of the power block its capacity will reach four million kilowatts.

THE SOVIET UNION'S FIRST MUSEUM OF SPELEOLOGY WILL OPEN THIS SUMMER IN THE SATAPLIA PRESERVE NEAR ISKHALTUBO (GEORGIA). Here it will be possible to see the footprints of dinosaurs, in a karst cave, visitors will see stalactites and stalagmites. Subterranean bridges and ladders have been built over the meandering stream. The building of the speleological museum will house exhibits on the study and excavations of the caves as well as on fauna.

## Environmental protection in Moldavia

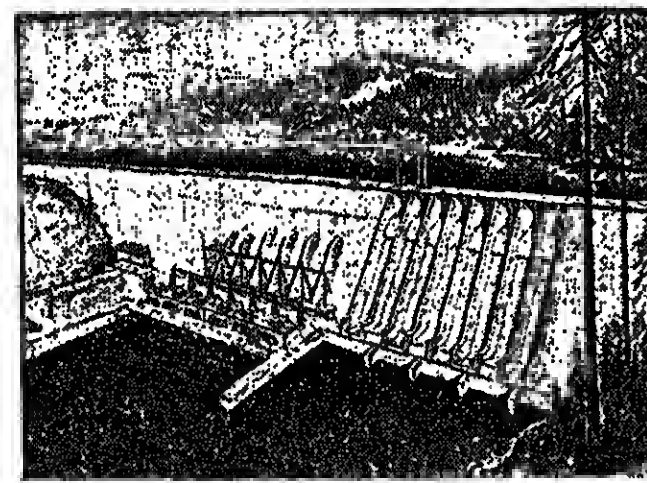
A mighty purifying installation at one of the country's biggest thermal power stations in Soviet Moldavia (the Udon republic in the south-west of the USSR) reduces the effluent into the atmosphere.

## Hydropower station being built in Talakan area

Not long ago there wasn't even a hunter's house in the Talakan area (which is the Rybnik for a "place of settlement"). Now a power transmission line stretches to this place across the mountains, forests, and marshlands, and a settlement with a population of over 2,000 has been built among lakes. The people who settled on these rigorous lands are the builders of the Bureya Hydroelectric Station—the biggest in the Soviet Far East. The capacity of its six generating units is 2 million kilowatts.

The hydropower station on the Bureya (one of Amur's biggest tributaries) will become the basis of the united power system of the Far East. It will ensure steady power supply for Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk-on-Amur and other industrial centres of the region. Its energy will speed up the development of the Bureya-Amur Railway zone and the creation of a territorial-production complex which will include a wood-working enterprise and an electro-metallurgical plant. The construction of which will soon be completed.

The dam of the station will block the Bureya and regulate its flow, making it possible to put under cultivation 52,000 hectares of fertile floodlands. The shallow waters of its upper reaches will become navigable, wood will be delivered to BAM from remote and as yet inaccessible districts. It is important that there won't be a big water reservoir—an inevitable companion of a hydropower station—on the Bureya.



## STEEL ISLANDS

Soviet experts are preparing to install on the shelf of the coast of Crimea (a peninsula to the Black Sea) platforms for drilling rigs. A completely new method will be employed in the practice of exploiting offshore oil deposits, a drilling rig together with equipment will be assembled on the shelf and then, with large blocks, towed to its appropriate place in the sea.

Until now the main assembly works were carried out directly in the sea. Blocks weighing more than 100 tonnes were towed to the site of a new made island. It was necessary to join together into a single whole a considerable number of such blocks in order to build a platform weighing 4,000-5,000 tonnes. Not always did the stormy sea allow assembling operations.

Now 50 per cent less time will be needed to build offshore drilling rigs. The cost of work will also reduce. Every year three offshore rigs will be assembled on the shelf.

## Computer distributes sprinkling water

On the fields of the Rostov Irrigation system in Kirgizia the Soviet Central Asian republic an electronic complex distributes water on 5,000 hectares of little but arid southern lands.

Telecontrol devices ensure an optimal regime of water supply to the fields, raise and lower dozens of big and hundreds of small gates, automatically switch on and off powerful pumping stations. This is done by a small and timely that not a single cubic metre of water or kilowatt of electric energy is wasted.

The convenient complex of simple design was developed in Frunze, capital of the republic. The complex incorporates an electronic control desk with display and microcomputer, various sensors of water level as well as an automation block for pumping stations.

These complexes are already being used on a large scale for land reclamation in the droughty southern districts of the Soviet Union.

the environment.

Altogether 1.5 times more gas purifiers and dust arresters than in the previous period will be built in the current five-year plan period (1981-85). Prompt control over the air is being carried out at 450 major industrial centres and populated areas.

far cities. In Moscow alone there are 80 trolley routes totalling over 2,000 kilometres and accounting for around 20 per cent of city transportation—nearly two million passengers a day.

The trolleybus is an ecologically absolutely pure and practically maintenance-free mode of public transport. It is used only for the traction lines, while mostly trolleybuses are used for pylons. The trolleybus can be six to eight per cent lower than those of the bus. Incidentally, Soviet trolleybuses are in great demand abroad, too.

Today the machine runs out of the town, too, for instance, on a many-kilometre route along the southern coast of the Crimea built many years ago.

Soviet designers are making new models for various purposes. They have more space and greater manoeuvrability on city routes, and long-distance machines feature more conveniences, the newspaper points out.

## NATIONAL SEED BANK

More than 340 thousand samples of seeds originating from 155 biological families are in the world-famous collection of the Leningrad All-Union Research Institute of Plant-Growing, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN reports. Over the past decade the collection, started many years ago by the outstanding scientist, Academician N. Vavilov, has almost doubled. New samples continue to be received from the Institute's "field squads" and selections as well as from many countries.

Samples collected by the Institute provide a wealth of primary material for selection work undertaken by both Soviet and foreign scientists. The Institute cooperates with many selection centres, scientific establishments, colleges and universities. Over the years of Soviet power, this world-famous genetic fund has been used to produce more than two thousand types of plants

and hybrids of major agricultural crops. Every year the fund helps save more than 18 million rubles worth of grain, the reserves are for from exhausted, the paper concludes.

## RARE BOOKS

There is a section of rare and especially valuable books in the Lenin State Library in Moscow.

Altogether it contains 300,000 books, writes section head T. Kondakova in the VESCHERNAYA MOSKVA paper. The first books were brought here from private collections after the October Revolution of 1917. The collections of the total family and prominent nobles included many rare editions.

Among the most valuable pieces is, for instance, the book "Carli Millitai" from Napoleon's personal library. The first and book covers of which bear his ex libris. Of great significance is the first edition of Aristotle's "Collected Works" published in the 15th century in Venice.

The section also has the very first books printed in Western Europe—Incunabula, which, translated from Latin means "in the cradle", i.e. the very first books. We have nearly one thousand of them. Of great interest is the first edition of "History of Rome" by Livius (which came out in Rome in 1489). Copernicus' "De revolutionibus orbium coelestium" (1543) and "Dialogue of the Two Chiefs" (1632). World-famous is the world's Ol. the 25 works by Giordano Bruno, finished in his lifetime 18 are kept in the library, with his dedication.

The section is a sort of preserve, because it is considerably restricted. Our task is to preserve treasures for future generations. For those interested in them, we offer various photo and xerox copies as well as filmstrips, the author concludes.

# HOME NEWS

## Tiles for beauty

From time immemorial Yaroslavl has been famous for the beauty of its architectural ensembles. They derive their festive appearance from patterns of multicoloured ceramics—tiles. Yaroslavl craftsmen have rediscovered the secret of their manufacture which was lost over the centuries.

They have verified everything to the last detail—the length of time the tile ought to be covered so that the brittle reddish clay acquires the requisite strength; how to make the substrate for the patterned tile so that its size is not affected during the heating process, the type of wood to be used in the oven so that the colours attain deep shades and the elusive warmth that distinguishes the works of the ancient masters.

The first order from the Museum of History for the manufacture of over three thousand tiles for the new Yaroslavl Cathedral in Yaroslavl, Moscow, Novgorod, Kostroma and many other places.

## OF INTEREST

## FOREST GIANTS OF THE CAUCASUS

Moscow exhibits have represented the Natural Open Air Museum in the Kabardino-Balkar mountains. Among these interesting things of Central Caucasus which researchers describe as "baugues of volcanoes" are trees and shrubs.

This is a group of columnar giant trees, growing from different angles, the rock boulders become lively, turning into huge figures with human-like faces. Depending on the illumination their expressions change, manifesting images of fairy-tale giants.

There are many other creations in the windy, sunny and watery sculptural workshop of Kabardino-Balkaria. Among them is a profile carved from granite rock which resembles Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet of the 19th century. All the monuments of nature here have been placed under state protection.

## Treasures of Adighe mounds

Adighe is an autonomous region in North-Western Caucasus. Archaeologists from Moscow have been working in the Adighe villages of Ullup in the mountains for three fields seasons. The choice of place was not accidental. In antiquity, Adighe was crossed by the most important routes which linked the Caucasus, Asia Minor and the Russian steppes. Tens of mounds have been excavated.

## Places to visit

## Smolensk monuments

Smolensk is one of the most ancient Russian cities, which defended western approaches to Moscow. More than once this city contained the attack of foreign invaders.

Under the walls of Smolensk and in the city itself, many major events unfolded in the Patriotic War of 1912 when Napoleon's armies advanced towards Russia. The main forces of the Russian army fought each other near the city. This spelled



## Science and technology

## 30th SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The 30th—Jubilee—Soviet Antarctic expedition which is to conclude the Geophysical Range programme has set off from Africa for the Sea of Weddell waters.



allure for Napoleon's original strategic plan—to route the Russian armies one by one, and in clear the road for a last seizure of Moscow.

In Smolensk itself, according to the words of officer and poet Pyotr Glinka, the Russians did not yield one step: they fought like lions under the walls, near the walls and beyond the walls of the city. Addressing the inhabitants of Smolensk, the great Russian military leader Mikhail Kutuzov wrote: "The enemy could destroy your walls, turn into ruins and ashes your property, put heavy fetters on you, but it could not and will not be able to conquer and vanquish your hearts. Such are Russians!"

Miller's hordes were rushing towards Moscow more than hundred years later through the "Smolensk Gates". And again the

city shielded the capital. In the course of the Battle of Smolensk, from July 10 to September 10, 1812, the plan to seize Moscow in a flash was foiled. The enemy offensive was stopped. Pictured here are the monuments erected to memory of heroes of the 1812-1814 war. One of them is a Monument with Eagles (bottom picture). It was installed in September 1913. Its author is sculptor Slepian Nadolsky. The eagles in which a Gentile soldier with a sword is rushing symbolize the two Russian armies which united near Smolensk in 1812. The upper picture shows a monument 23.4 metres high in memory of the Battle of Smolensk (August 4-5, 1812). The author of the monument is architect Antonio Adamini.

shing Antarctica. The expedition, specifically, will pick up a network of sensors stretching for 1,500 km from the Soviet station of Mirny. Part of the work will be done in cooperation with French, Cuban and GDR scientists.

The interest towards Antarctica is quite understandable, more so that research there is conducive to solving certain local problems. Fish catching in the area is much assisted by research. Now under assessment are the possibilities for catching krill. Antarctic crustaceans which is being done as part of the BIOMASS International programme.

## LET US CHECK THE CLOCKS AGAINST METEORITES

Scientists at the Kharkov Institute of Radioelectronics (the Ukraine) have suggested that meteorites flying in from the depths of the Universe be used to raise the accuracy of the all-Union time service. They have invented an automatic set of apparatuses for checking standard clocks in Moscow and Kharkov with the help of these visitors from outer space. The radio-meteorite method of comparing standard clocks is considered more precise—errors in measurement make up only tenths of millionths of a second.

The transceiving apparatuses installed in the two cities emit each one hundredth of a second radio signals to one section of the atmosphere, keeping with the course of its clocks. In case of a meteorite happening in that section, two radio waves coming to meet each other will simultaneously be reflected from the trace of ionized gas and received on Earth. With this the

signal of standard clocks in Moscow will be received in Kharkov. Since the time of their propagation in both directions is uniform, the comparison in the measurements of the two standard clocks will provide information about the slowness or fastness of the Kharkov clocks in relation to those in Moscow. In this way, several dozen measurements are carried out every day.

## Aurobisons grazing outside Leningrad

An unusual herd of aurobisons—a cross-breed of aurochs and bison have for several years now been seen outside Leningrad. In the Tosno forest-park.

The first one such animal was taken there from the local Zoo where two male bison were born at a time and they are known to require separate keeping. With the small bison the rearing received a female aurochs. The pair surprisingly quickly acclimatized to the cold climate of the north of Russia and produced an aurobisson looking like either of its parents.

First aurobissons appeared in the Askania-Nova preserve (Southern Ukraine) early in this century. They best acclimatized in the Caucasus. The Leningrad herd is the first and only group of these animals to live in the park. There are plans to let the herd loose as it has already been doing in the Belovozhskaya Pustcha preserve in Byelorussia known for the largest population of freely grazing aurochs.

## VIEWPOINT

## FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN THE USSR

Konstantin KHARCHEV, Chairman, Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers

Article 52 of the USSR Constitution reads: "Citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is the right to profess or not to profess any religion, and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda. Incident of hostility as hatred on religious grounds is prohibited. In the USSR the church is separated from the state, and the school from the church."

About 20,000 ancients and groups of various religions—Russian Orthodox, Catholic, Muslim, Jewish, Lutheran, Old-Believer, Buddhist, Evangelic Christians, Baptists, etc.—are active in the USSR.

The Russian Orthodox Church, the largest religious institution, has about 8,500 temples in the USSR. Modern religion is represented by hundreds of colloidal mosques and several thousands of rural and neighbourhood mosques. There are 1,120 Roman Catholic churches, temples of Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Apostolic Church, 800 Lutheran churches, over 2,000 churches of Evangelic Christians-Baptists and Seventh-Day Adventists, 120 synagogues and a number of secretarian groups.

All forms of confession are equal before the law. None of them enjoys privileges and advantages from the state. State bodies do not interfere in the internal (worship and canonical) affairs of the church and vice versa.

The Soviet state provides its citizens with an opportunity to profess any religion on condition that the performance of given religious rites will not violate the laws, encroach upon other citizens' rights and will not harm the health of people.

An association of believers numbering not less than 20 people forms a religious society, a lesser number makes a group. The religious society and the group of believers may set about their activity only after registration in the established order in the bodies of state power. It means that a religious association commits itself to observe legislation and, at the same time, is protected by laws safeguarding freedom of conscience. This fully meets the interests of believers.

In order to consistently carry out the principles of freedom of conscience a Council for Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Government has been set up. Its functions call it to ensure the law enforcement in the sphere of religious cults (there are about 40 of them in the USSR), elaborate draft laws on issues dealing with religions and submit them for the consideration of the government, and to assist religious organizations in the realization of international contacts and so on.

State control over the observance of the demands of the Soviet legislation on cults is a major guarantee of freedom of conscience in the USSR. Each individual citizen has the right to free expression of his religious or individual beliefs. It is becoming known either through citizens' complaints addressed to the Council, or through the representatives in Union and autonomous republics, territories and regions. Immediate measures are taken on these complaints in keeping with the law.

Thus, the activity of the Council for Religious Affairs in one of the most important spheres of freedom of conscience in the USSR.



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